FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

MUSTARD SEED, Ground Mustard, Ginger Root, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Russia Isinglass, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Essence Lemon, and Rose Water, for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

☞ A Superior article of LEMON SYRUP. Price 50 cts. per bottle. S. J. H.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.
Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

REMOVAL.

S. & R. S. CAIN have removed from the Store on the North East corner of Market Square to their Old Stand on Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank and next door to Messrs. Boon & Breece, where will be found their usual Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. Their friends and customers are invited to call.
August 14, 1843. 67-2w

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Solitom Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or intemperance in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long time despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, night or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to rise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford me case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a Kind Providence furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,
ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.
RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.
WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
August 15, 1843. 67-tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE regular course of lectures in this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy—by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—by E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—by C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized, and will be under the charge of Drs. Holbrook and Ogier.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*
August 7 67-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in a certain Tract of Land, containing three hundred acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Sen., Alamander Hunt, James P. Jackson, and William Hadley, near the Wolf Pit.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy the land levied upon, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.
G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 67-6w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

A Clerical Forger.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Saturday last comes to us with the following details of a forgery committed by a clergyman:

"Night before last Justice Warner received a Supreme Court warrant from Utica for the arrest of a methodist clergyman, named John P. Backus, who was charged with having forged a note of $300 for ninety days, the forged name, we believe, being Burr. The note was taken without suspicion, and has not yet matured, but it has been ascertained that all the names on it are forged except that of Backus himself. He left Oneida county, nor could any clew to his whereabouts be obtained till a few days ago, when a letter directed to his wife, mailed at Gates, in this county, furnished it. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Wilkieson, who, accompanied by Constable Fielding, proceeded to arrest the forger. Having ascertained his stopping place and learned he was at home, he was soon in custody and brought to the city. He confessed the forgery at once, stating that a large portion of the money had been expended in the purchase of lottery tickets. This is not the only forgery he has committed, several others having been perpetrated, amounting in gross to about $1,400. He will leave this morning for Utica, where he will be tried, and of course sent to the State prison—a melancholy example of an unfaithful spiritual teacher, one whose itchings for a short road to wealth have induced him to blast his own prospects and cover his family with disgrace."

The Madisonian calls upon the followers of Mr. Tyler to organize! This reminds us of the person who called to his black boy—"Joe, have you fed the pigs." "Yes sir." "Did you put them in the pen?" "Yes sir." "Did you count them?" "Yes sir." "How many were they?" "*One* sir." "All right Joe."—*Clarksburg Whig.*

A Liberal Donation.—A gentleman recently handed to Mr. Lowrie, Secretary of the Mission-rooms, New York, ten thousand dollars, and stated that it was for the mission to China under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and that no questions were to be asked about it.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OMITTED SPEECHES OF MR. CALHOUN.

The Speech of Mr. Calhoun, not contained in the volume lately published, which we now introduce to our readers, is of a date so comparatively recent that it will need little explanation. The occasion of it was the Protest transmitted by President Jackson against the resolution of the Senate declaring his removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States to have been an arbitrary and unconstitutional act. The Speech was delivered on the 5th day of May, 1834.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

*On the motion declaring the Protest of President Jackson against the Senate's Resolutions to be inconsistent with the just authority of the two Houses of Congress, and inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.**

Mr. CALHOUN rose and said: In order to have a clear conception of the nature of the controversy in which the Senate finds itself involved with the President, it will be necessary to pass in review the events of the last few months which have led to it, however familiar they may be to the members of this body.

Their history may be very briefly given. It is well known to all that the act incorporating the Bank of the United States made that institution the fiscal agent of the Government; and that, among other provisions, it directed that the public money should be deposited in its vaults. The same act vested the Secretary of the Treasury with the power of withholding the deposites, and in the event of withholding them, required him to report his reasons to Congress. The late Secretary, on the interference of the President, refused to withhold the deposites, on the ground that satisfactory reasons could not be assigned for the act; for which the President removed him, and appointed the present incumbent in his place, expressly with a view that he should perform the act his predecessor had refused to do. He accordingly removed the deposites, and reported his reasons to Congress, and the whole transaction was thus brought up for our approval or disapproval, entirely by the act of the Executive, without participation or agency on our part; and we were thus placed in a situation in which we were compelled to express our approbation or disapprobation of the transaction, or to shrink from the performance of an important duty. We could not hesitate. The subject was accordingly taken up; and after months of deliberation, in which the whole transaction was fully investigated and considered, and after the opinions of all sides, the friends as well as the opponents of the Administration, were fully expressed, the Senate passed a resolution disapproving the reasons of the Secretary. But they were compelled to go further. The resolution covered only a part of the transaction, and that not the most important. The Secretary was but the agent of the President in the transaction. He had been placed in the situation he occupied expressly with a view of executing the order of the President, who had openly declared that he assumed the responsibility; and his declaration was reiterated here, in the debate, by those who are known to speak his sentiments. To omit, under these circumstances, an expression of the opinion of the Senate in relation to this transaction, viewed as the act of the President, would have been, on the part of the Senate, a manifest dereliction of duty.

With this impression, the second resolution was adopted. It was drawn up in the most general terms, and with great care, with the view to avoid an expression of opinion as to the motive of the Executive, and to limit the expression simply to the fact, that, in the part he had taken in the transaction, he had assumed powers neither conferred by the Constitution nor the laws, but in derogation of both. It is this resolution, thus forced upon us, and thus cautiously expressed, which has so deeply offended the President; which has called forth his protest—in which he has undertaken to judge of the powers of the Senate; to assign limits in their exercise to which they may, and beyond which they shall not go; to deny their right to pass the resolution; to charge them with usurpation and the violation of law and of the Constitution in adopting it; and, finally, to interpose between the Senate and their constituents, and virtually to pronounce upon the validity of the votes of some of its members, on the ground that they do not conform with the will of their constituents?

This is a brief statement of the controversy, which presents for inquiry the question, What is the real nature of the issue between the parties?—a question of the utmost magnitude, and on the just and full comprehension of which the wisdom and propriety of our course must mainly depend.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the issue involves the question whether the Senate had a right to pass that resolution or not? or what is the nature and character of the resolution? or whether it be correct in point of fact or principle? or whether it was expedient to adopt it? All these are important questions, but they were fully and deliberately considered, and were finally decided by the Senate in the adoption of the resolution—finally and irrevocably decided—so that they cannot be opened for reconsideration and decision by the will of the body itself, according to the rules of its proceedings, much less on the demand of the President. No; the question is not whether we had a right to pass the resolution. It is one of a very different character, and of much greater magnitude. It is, whether the President had a right to question our decision. This is the real question at issue—a question which goes in its consequences to all the powers of the Senate, and which involves in its recent decision the fact, whether it is a separate and independent branch of the Government, or a mere appendix of the Executive department. If the President has indeed the right to question our opinion—if we are in fact accountable to him—then all he has done has been rightfully done; then he would have the right to send us his protest: then he would have the right to judge of our powers, and to assign limits beyond which we should not pass; then he would have the right to deny our authority to pass the resolution, and to accuse us of usurpation and the violation of law and of the Constitution in its adoption. But if he has not the right—if we are not accountable to him—then all that he has done has been wrongfully done, and his whole course, from beginning to end, in relation to this matter, would be an open and palpable violation of the constitutional right and privileges of the Senate.

Fortunately, this very important question, which has so direct a bearing on the very existence of the Senate as a deliberative body, is susceptible of the most certain and unquestionable solution. Under our system, all who exercise power are bound to show, when questioned, by what authority it is exercised. I deny the right of the President to question the proceedings of the Senate—utterly deny it; and I call upon his advocates and supporters on this floor to exhibit his authority; to point out the article, the section, and the clause of the Constitution which contains it; to show, in a word, the express grant of the power.—None other can fulfil the requirements of the Constitution. I proclaim it as a truth, as an unquestionable truth, of the highest import and heretofore not sufficiently understood, that the President has no right to exercise any implied or constructive power. I speak upon the authority of the Constitution itself, which, by an express grant, has vested all the implied and constructive powers in Congress, and in Congress alone. Hear what the Constitution says: Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, [those granted to Congress,] and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Comment is unnecessary—the result is inevitable. The Executive, and I may add no Department, can exercise any power without express grant by the Constitution or by authority of law—a most noble and wise provision, full of the most important consequences. By it ours is made, emphatically, a constitutional and legal Government, instead of a Government controlled by the discretion or caprice of those who are appointed to administer and execute its powers. By it, our Government, instead of consisting of three independent, separate, conflicting, and hostile departments, has all its powers blended harmoniously into one, without the danger of conflict and without destroying the separate and independent existence of the parts. Let us pause for a moment to contemplate this admirable provision, and the simple but efficient contrivance by which these happy results are secured.

It has been often said that this provision of the Constitution was unnecessary; that it grew out of abundant caution to remove the possibility of a doubt as to the existence of implied or constructive powers; and that they would have existed without it, and to the full extent that they now do. They who consider this provision in this light, as mere surplusage, do great injustice to the wisdom of those who formed the Constitution. I shall not deny that implied or constructive powers would have existed, and to the full extent that they now do, without this provision; but had it been omitted, a most important question would have been left open to controversy. Where would they reside? In each department? Would each have had the right to interpret its own powers, and to assume, on its own will and responsibility, all the powers necessary to carry into effect those granted to it by the Constitution? What would have been the consequence? Who can doubt that a state of perpetual and dangerous conflict between the departments would be the necessary, the inevitable result, and that the strongest would ultimately absorb all the powers of the other departments? Need I designate which is that strongest? Need I prove that the Executive, as the armed interpreter, as I said on another occasion, vested with the patronage of the Government, would ultimately become the sole expounder of the Constitution? It was to avoid this dangerous conflict between the departments, and to provide most effectually against the abuses of discretionary or implied powers, that this provision has vested all the implied powers in Congress.

But, it may be asked, are they not liable to abuse in the hands of Congress? Will not the same principle of our nature which impels one department to encroach upon the other, equally impel Congress to encroach upon the Executive department? Those who framed the Constitution clearly foresaw this danger, and have taken measures effectually to guard against it. With this view, the Constitution has raised the President from being a mere Executive officer to a participation in the legislative functions of the Government, and has, among other legislative powers, clothed him with that of veto, mainly with a view to protect his rights against the encroachment of Congress. In virtue of this important power, no bill can become a law till submitted for his consideration. If he approve, it becomes a law; but if he disapprove, it is returned to the House in which it originated, and cannot become a law unless passed by two-thirds of both Houses; and in order to guard his powers against the encroachment of Congress, through all the avenues by which it can possibly be approached, the Constitution expressly provides "that every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary," (none other can pass the limits of their respective halls,) "except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill." These provisions, with the patronage of the Executive, give ample protection to the powers of the President against the encroachment of Congress, as experience has abundantly shown.

But here a very important question presents itself, which, when properly considered, throws a flood of light on the question under consideration. Why has the Constitution limited the veto power to bills, and to the orders, votes, and resolutions requiring the concurrence of both Houses? Why not also extend it to their separate votes, orders, or resolutions? But one answer can be given. The object is to protect the independence of the two Houses—to prevent the Executive from interfering with their proceedings, or to have any control over them, as is attempted in this protest; on the great principle which lies at the foundation of liberty, and without which it cannot be preserved, that deliberative bodies should be left without extraneous control or influence, free to express their opinions and to conduct their proceedings according to their own sense of propriety. And we find accordingly that the Constitution has not only limited the veto to the cases requiring the concurring votes of the two Houses, but has expressly vested each House with the power of establishing its own rule of proceeding, according to its will and pleasure, without limitation or check. Within these walls, then, the Senate is the sole and absolute judge of its own powers; and, in the mode of conducting our business, and in determining how and when our opinions ought to be expressed, there is no other standard of right or wrong to which an appeal can be made but the Constitution and the rules of proceeding established under the authority of the Senate itself. And so solicitous is the Constitution to secure to each House a full control over its own proceedings, and the freest and fullest expression of opinion on all subjects, that even the majesty of the laws is relaxed to ensure a perfect freedom of debate. It is worthy of remark that the provision of the Constitution which I have cited, in vesting in Congress the implied or constructive powers, is so worded as not to comprehend the discretionary powers of the two Houses in determining the rules of their proceedings, which, of course, places them beyond the interference of Congress itself.

Let us now cast our eyes back, in order that we may comprehend at a single glance the admirable arrangements by which the harmony of the Government is secured, without impairing the separate existence and independence of the parts. In order to prevent the conflicts which would have resulted, necessarily, if each department had been left to construe its own powers, all the implied or constructive powers are vested in Congress; that Congress should not, through its implied powers, encroach upon the Executive department, (I omit the Judiciary as not belonging to the question,) the President is clothed with the veto power; and that his veto should not interfere with the rights of the two Houses to control their respective proceedings, it is limited to bills or votes that require the concurrence of the two Houses. It is thus that our walls are interposed to protect the rights which belong to us, as a separate constituent member of the Government, from the encroachments of the Executive power; and it is thus that the power which is placed in his hands, as a shield to protect him against the implied or constructive powers of Congress, is prevented from being converted into a sword to attack the rights which are exclusively vested in the two Houses.

Having now established beyond controversy that the President has no implied or constructive power; that he has no authority to exercise any right not expressly granted to him by the Constitution or vested in him by law; and that the Constitution has secured to the Senate the sole right of regulating its own proceedings, free from all interference, the fabric reared by this paper, and which rests upon the opposite basis, presupposing the right to the fullest and boldest assumption of discretionary powers on the part of the President, falls prostrate in the dust.

With these views it will not be expected that I should waste the time of the Senate in examining its contents; but if additional proof were necessary to confirm the truth of my remarks, and to show how strong would have been the tendency to conflict, and how dangerous it would have been to have left the several departments in possession of the right to exercise implied powers at their pleasure, this paper would afford the amplest. In illustration of the correctness of this assertion, I will select two or three of its leading positions, which will show what feeble barriers reason or regard to consistency would be to prevent conflict between the departments, or to protect the Legislative from the Executive branch of the Government, and how regardless the President is of consistency or reason where the object is the advancement of the powers of his department.

In order to prove that the Senate had no right to pass the resolution in question the President enters into a long disquisition on the nature and character of our Government. He tells us that it consists of three separate and independent departments—the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. That the first is vested in Congress, the second in the President, and the last in the Courts, with a few exceptions, which he enumerates.—He also informs us that these departments are co-equal, and that neither has the right to coerce or control the other; and then concludes that the Senate had no right to pass the resolution in question.

It is not my intention to inquire whether the view of the Government which the President has presented be or be not correct; but, if it were, it would not be difficult to show that his conception that they are co-equal, and that neither has a right to coerce or control the other, taken in the ordinary acceptation of these terms, would deprive the Senate of all its judicial powers and much of its legislative. I will assume that his views are correct, and that, as co-equal departments, neither has the right to interfere with the other; and what follows? If we have no right to disapprove of his conduct, he surely has none, on his own principle, to disapprove of ours. It would seem impossible that so obvious and necessary a consequence could be overlooked; yet, *so blind is ambition in pursuit of power*, so regardless of reason or consistency, that the President, while he denies to us the right to interfere with him, or to question his acts, does not hesitate to charge the Senate, directly and repeatedly, with usurpation and a violation of the laws and of the Constitution.

The advocates of the President could not but feel the glaring inconsistency and absurdity of his course; and, in order to reconcile his conduct with the principles that he laid down, asserted in the discussion that he sent his protest not as President of the United States, but in his individual character as Andrew Jackson. We may assert any thing, that black is white, or that white is black. Every page, every line of this paper contradicts the assertion. He throughout speaks in his official character as President of the United States, and regards the supposed injury that has been done him as an injury to *him*, not in his private, but in his official character. But the explanation only removes the difficulty one step further back. I would ask, what right has the President of the United States to divest himself of his official character, in a question between him and this body touching his official conduct? Where is his authority to descend from his high station, in order to defend himself, as a mere private individual, in what relates to him in his public character?

But, the part of this paper which is the most characteristic—that which lets us into the real nature and character of this movement—is the source from which the President derives the right to interfere with our proceedings. He does not even pretend to derive it from any power vested in him by the Constitution, express or implied. He knew that such an attempt would be utterly hopeless; and accordingly, instead of a question of right, he makes it a question of duty, and thus inverts the order of things; referring his rights to his duties, instead of his duties to his rights, and forgetting that rights always precede duties, and are in fact but the obligations which they impose, and of course that they do not confer power, but impose obedience—obedience, in his case, to the Constitution and the laws, in the discharge of his official duties. The opposite view—that on which he acts, and which would give to the President a right to assume whatever duty he might choose, and to convert such duties into powers—would, if admitted, render him as absolute as the Autocrat of all the Russias. Taking this erroneous view of his powers, he could be at little loss to justify his conduct. To justify, did I say? He takes higher, far higher ground; he makes his interference a matter of obligation; of solemn obligation; imperious necessity—the tyrant's plea. He tells us that it was due to his station, to public opinion, to proper self-respect, to the obligation imposed by his constitutional oath, his duty to see the laws faithfully executed, his responsibility as the head of the Executive department, and to his obligation to the American people, as their immediate representative, to interpose his authority against the usurpations of the Senate. Infatuated man! blinded by ambition—intoxicated by flattery and vanity! Who, that is the least acquainted with the human heart—who, that is conversant with the page of history, does not see, under all this, *the workings of a dark, lawless, and insatiable ambition, which, if not arrested, will finally impel him to his own or his country's ruin?*

It would be a great mistake to suppose that this protest is the termination of his hostility against the Senate. It is but the commencement—it is the proclamation in which he makes known his will to the Senate, claims their obedience, and admonishes them of their danger, should they refuse to repeal their ordinance—no, not ordinance—their resolution. I am hurried away by the recollection of the events of the last session. The hostilities then and now waged are the same in their nature, character, and principle; differing only in their objects and the parties. Then it was directed against a sovereign member of this Confederacy—now against the Senate. Then the Senate was associated with the Executive, as its ally—now it is the object of his attack. I repeat, hostilities will be prosecuted against

* The reader will of course understand that the *italics* and CAPITALS in this speech, and particularly towards the close of it, are not to be found in the original publication of the speech, but are intended to direct his attention to its most remarkable passages.

us unless we repeal our resolutions, to effect which is the object of sending us this protest; for, disguise it as we will, to receive this protest and enter it upon our Journal would be a virtual repeal, a surrender of our rights, and an acknowledgment of his superiority; and in that light it would be considered by the country and the world, by the present and future generations.

Should we repeal our resolutions by receiving and entering the protest on the Journal, we no doubt will be taken into favor, and our past offences be forgiven; but if not, we may expect that the war message (unless indeed the public indignation should arrest it) will follow in due time, of which the protest contains many indications not to be misunderstood.

It is impossible for the most careless observer to read this paper without being struck with the extreme solicitude which the President evinces to place himself in a position between the Senate and the People. He tells us again and again, with the greatest emphasis, that he is the immediate representative of the American people. HE *the immediate representative of the American people!* I thought the President professed to be a State rights man, placed at the head of the State rights party; that he believed that the people of these States were united in a constitutional compact, as forming distinct and sovereign communities; and that no such community or people as the American people, taken in the aggregate, existed. I had supposed that he was the President of the United States, the only title by which he is legally and constitutionally known; and that the American people are not represented in a single department of the Government; no, not even in the other House, which represents the people of the several States, as distinct from the people in the aggregate, as was solemnly determined at the very commencement of the Government, under the immediate authority of Washington himself. Such, I had supposed, was the established political creed of the party at the head of which he professed to be, and yet he claims to be not only the representative, but the immediate representative of the American people! *What effrontery! What boldness of assertion! The immediate representative! Why, he never received a vote from the American people. He was elected by electors*, elected either by the people of the States or by their Legislatures; and of course is at least as far removed from the people as the members of this body, who are elected by the Legislatures chosen by the people; and who, if the truth must be told, more fully and perfectly represent the people of these States than the electoral colleges; since the introduction of national conventions, composed of office-holders and aspirants, under whose auspices the Presidential candidate of the dominant party is selected, and who, instead of the real voice of the people, utter that of a mercenary corps, with interests directly hostile to theirs.

But why all this solicitude on the part of the President to place himself near to the people, and to push us off to the greatest distance? Why this solicitude to make himself their sole representative, their only guardian and protector, their only friend and supporter? The object cannot be mistaken. It is preparatory to further hostilities—to an appeal to the people; and is intended to prepare the way in order to transmit to them his declaration of war against the Senate, with a view to enlist them as his allies in the war which he contemplates waging against this branch of the Government. If any doubts his intention, let him cast his eyes over the contents of this paper, and mark with what anxiety he seeks to place himself in an attitude hostile to the Senate; how he has converted a simple expression of opinion into an accusation—a charge of guilt—a denunciation of his conduct—an impeachment, in which he represents himself as having been tried and condemned without hearing or investigation. The President is an old tactician, and understands well the advantages of carrying on a defensive war with offensive operations, in which the assailed assaults the assailant; and his object is to gain a position so commanding in the prosecution of hostilities which he meditates.

Having secured this important position, as he supposed, he next endeavors to excite the sympathy of the people, whom he seeks to make his allies in the contest. He tells them of his wounds—wounds received in the war of the Revolution; of his patriotism; of his disinterestedness; of his freedom from avarice or ambition; of his advanced age, and finally, of his religion; of his indifference to the affairs of this life, and of his solicitude about that which is to come. Can we mistake the object? Who does not see what was intended? Let us bring under a single glance the facts of the case. He first *seized upon the public money, took it from the custody of the law, and placed it in his own possession, as much so as if placed in his own pocket.* The Senate disapproves of the act, and opposes the only obstacle that prevents him from becoming completely master of the public treasury. To crush the resistance which they interpose to his will, *he seeks a quarrel with them;* and, with that view, *seizes on the resolution in question as the pretext.* He sends us a protest against it, in which he resorts to every art to enlist the feelings of the people on his side, preparatory to a direct appeal to them, with the view to engage them as allies in the war which he intends to carry on against the Senate till they submit to his authority. He has proclaimed, in advance, that the right to interfere involves the right to make that interference effectual. To make it so, force only is wanting. Give him an adequate force, and a speedy termination would be put to the controversy.

Since, then, hostilities are intended, it is time that we should deliberate how we ought to act; how the assault upon our constitutional rights and privileges ought to be met. If we consult what is due to the wisdom and dignity of the Senate, there is but one mode: meet it at the threshold. Encroachments are most easily resisted at the commencement. It is at the extreme point—on the frontier—that, in a contest of this description, the assailant is the weakest, and the assailed the strongest. It is there that the purpose of the usurper is the most feeble, and the indignation of those whose rights are encroached upon the strongest. Permit the frontier of our rights to be passed, and let the question be, not resistance to usurpation, but at what point we shall resist, and the conquest will be more than half achieved. I, at least, said Mr. C., will act on these principles. I shall take my stand at the door of the Senate, if I should stand there alone. I deny the right of the President to send us his protest. I deny his right to question, within this chamber, our opinions, in any case, or in reference to any subject whatever. He has no right to enter here in hostile array. These walls separate us. Beyond this, he has his veto to protect his rights against aggressions from us; but within, our authority is above his interference or control.

Entertaining these views, I, for one, cannot agree to receive the protest. But it is said that the Senate never has yet refused to receive a message from the President. In reply I answer that it has never yet agreed to receive a protest from him; and I, at least, shall not contribute by my vote to establish the first precedent of the kind. With these impressions, although I agree to the resolutions offered by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Poindexter) as modified, a sense of duty will compel me to go further, and to add, at the proper time, two additional resolutions; one affirming that the President has no right to protest against our proceedings, and the other refusing to receive this his protest.

I have now said all that I intend in reference to the question at issue between the Senate and the President; and will conclude by a few remarks addressed more directly to the Senate itself.

Of all the surprising events (said Mr. C.) in these surprising times, none has astonished me more than that there should be any division of opinion, even the slightest, as to the right of the Senate to pass the resolution which has been seized on as the pretext to send us this protest. Before the commencement of the discussion, I would not have believed that there was a single individual in our country the least conversant with parliamentary proceedings who entertained any doubt of the right of any free and deliberative body fully and freely to discuss and express their opinion on all subjects relating to the public interests, whether in reference to men or measures, or whether in approbation or disapprobation. I venture the assertion that such a right has never been questioned before in this country, either here or in the State Legislatures, or in Great Britain, for the last century, by any party, Whig or Tory. Nor is my astonishment diminished by the distinction which has been attempted to be taken between the expression of an opinion in reference to the conduct of public officers, intended to terminate in some legislative act, and those not so intended—a distinction without example or precedent, and without principle or reason. Nor am I less surprised that it should be gravely asserted, as it has been in debate, that the resolution in question was not intended to terminate in some ulterior legislative measure. How this impression was made, or could be ventured to be expressed, I am at a loss to conceive, as it was openly avowed and fully understood that we only waited for the proper moment to carry the resolution into effect, by giving it the form of a joint act of both Houses. Nor is the attempt to limit our legislative functions by our judicial, in reference to the resolutions, less extraordinary. I had supposed that our judicial were in addition to our legislative functions, and not in diminution; and that we possess to the full extent, without limitation or substraction, all the legislative powers possessed by the House of Representatives, with a single exception, as provided in the Constitution. Were it possible to raise a rational doubt on the subject, the example of the English Parliament would clearly prove that our judicial functions impose no restrictions on our legislative. It is well known that the House of Lords, like the Senate, possess the power of trying impeachments, and I venture to assert that in the long course of time in which it has exercised this power, not a single case can be pointed out in which it was supposed that its judicial functions were diminished in any degree by its legislative; and when we reflect that this portion of our Constitution is borrowed from the British, their example must be considered as decisive as to the point under consideration.

But let us reflect a moment to what extent we must necessarily be carried, if we once admit the principle. If the Senate has no right, in consequence of their judicial functions, to express an opinion by vote or resolution in reference to the legality or illegality of the acts of public functionaries, they have no right to express such opinion individually in debate; as the objection, if it exists at all, goes to the expression of an opinion by individuals as well as by the body. He who has made up an opinion and avowed it in debate, would be as much disqualified to perform his judicial functions as a judge on a trial of impeachment, as if he had expressed it by a vote; and, of course, whatever restrictions the judicial functions of the Senate may be supposed to impose, would be restrictions on the liberty of discussion as well as that of voting; and, consequently, destroy the freedom of debate secured to us by the Constitution.

I am, indeed, (said Mr. C.) amazed that so great a misconception of the essential powers of a deliberative body should be formed, as to deny to a legislative assembly the right to express its opinions on all subjects of a public nature, freely, fully, and without restriction or limitation. It inherently belongs to the law-making power—the power to make, repeal, and to modify the laws—to deliberate upon the state of the Union; to ascertain its actual condition, the causes of existing disorders, to determine whether they originated in the law, in their execution, and to devise the proper remedy. What sort of a legislative body would it be that had no right to pronounce an opinion whether a law was or was not in conformity to the Constitution?—and whether it had or had not been violated? What could be imagined more absurd? [illegible] appointed to administer the laws [illegible] if the principle contended for be correct, such would be the character of the Senate. We would have no right to pronounce a law unconstitutional, or to assert that it had been violated, lest it should disqualify us from performing our judicial functions.

There seems to be (said Mr. C.) a great misconception in reference to the real nature and character of the Legislative and Executive functions. The former is in its nature deliberative, and involves, necessarily, free discussion, and a full expression of opinion on all subjects of public interest. The latter is essentially the power of executing, and has no power of deliberation beyond ascertaining the meaning of the law, and carrying its enactments into execution; and even within this limited sphere its constructions of its powers are formed under responsibility, not only to public opinion, but also to the Legislative department of the Government.

But wherever the Executive is vested with any portion of legislative functions, so essentially do those functions involve the right of deliberation, and a full and free expression of opinion, that they transfer with them, to the Executive, the right of freely expressing its opinions on all subjects connected with such functions. Thus the President of the United States—who is vested by the Constitution with the right of communicating to Congress information on the state of the Union; of recommending to its consideration such measures as, in his opinion, the public interest may require; to approve of its acts; and to ratify treaties which have received the consent of the Senate—has, in the performance of all these high legislative functions, a right to express his opinion as to the nature and character and constitutionality of all the measures, in the consideration of which may be involved the performance of these duties—a right which the present Chief Magistrate has on all occasions freely exercised, as we have witnessed this session, both in his annual message and the one announcing his veto on the land bill. In the former *he pronounced the United States Bank to be unconstitutional, and has, of course, according to his own principle,* IMPEACHED THE CONDUCT OF WASHINGTON AND MADISON, (the former of whom signed the charter of the first bank, and the latter of the present,) *and all the members of both Houses of Congress who voted for the acts incorporating them.*

I am mortified (said Mr. C.) that in this country, boasting of its Anglo Saxon descent, that any one of respectable standing, much less the President of the United States, should be found to entertain principles *leading to such monstrous results;* and I can scarcely believe myself to be breathing the air of our country, and to be within the walls of the Senate Chamber, when I hear *such doctrines vindicated.* It is proof of the *wonderful degeneracy of the times—of a total loss of the true conception of constitutional liberty.* But in the midst of this degeneracy I perceive the symptoms of regeneration. It is not my wish to touch on the party designations that have recently obtained, and which have been introduced in the debate on this occasion. I, however, cannot but remark *that the revival of the party names of the Revolution, after they had so long slumbered, is not without a meaning*—not without an indication of a return to those principles which lie at the foundation of our liberty.

Gentlemen *ought to reflect* that the extensive and sudden revival of *these names* could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure: *there must be something to cause their application to adhere.* If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of WHIG and TORY, and what in the character of the times, which has caused *their sudden revival, as party designations, at this time?* I take it that the very essence of toryism—that which constitutes a tory—is to sustain prerogative against privilege; to support the Executive against the Legislative department of the Government, and to lean to the side of power against the side of liberty; while the Whig is in all these particulars of the very opposite principles. *These are the leading characteristics of the respective parties,* WHIG and TORY, and run through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, *either in this country or Great Britian.* Their sudden revival and application at this time ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the Administration, that there is something in the times—something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power, which has caused so sudden a revival and such extensive application of the terms. I have not contributed to their introduction, nor am I desirous of seeing them applied; but I must say to those who are interested that they should not be, *that nothing but their* REVERSING *their course can possibly present their application.* They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the Chief Magistrate whom they support (who, at least, is venerable for his years) as the head of their party—*that they should halt in their support of the despotic and slavish doctrines which we hear daily advanced,* before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty *shall overwhelm them, and those who are leading them to their ruin.*

I can speak (said Mr. C.) with impartiality. As far as I am concerned, I wish no change of party designations. I am content with that which designates those with whom I act. It is, I admit, not very popular *but is at least an honest and a patriotic name. It is synonymous to resistance to usurpation, come from what quarter and under what shape it may;* whether it be that from this Government on the rights of the States, or the Execut[illegible] on the Legislative department.

Destructive Ionomania.—Hardy Carroll, a free negro, has been again arrested and imprisoned for Horse-stealing. By our laws, this offence is punishable with death for its second commission. Carroll has been twice convicted of the crime already, and saved his neck the last time, by some technical defect in the proceedings.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A MODERN TIRESIAS.

In Cadmean Thebes, if all that is written be true, there once resided a personage called Tiresias. His was a singularly checkered life. On one occasion, as chronicles tell, he was strolling through the woods, and, encountering a batch of snakes, assaulted and killed the female one. He was forthwith metamorphosed into a woman. In that state, he remained seven years; when rambling again in the same wood, he met another pair of serpents, and this time he killed the male, when he was instantly transmuted into his original masculine condition. In consequence of this double experience of life, he was deemed so wise a person, that Juno and Jupiter one day disputing (as was frequently their wont) which most enjoyed the good things of this life, man or woman,—the matter was referred to the decision of Tiresias. He, speaking out of his experience, gave an award in favor of woman—which was contrary to the opinion of Juno—and which so highly incensed her majesty, that she deprived him of sight. Jupiter, to make him some atonement for the deprivation, endowed him with powers of divination, and prolonged his life for seven generations.

We have, in these days of universal enlightenment, been taught to regard these as the mere fables of an imaginative people. But are we not in error in thus summarily repudiating these beautiful fictions? If we look closely around us, do we not often see things quite as strange enacted in real life, and in this unromantic, matter-of-fact generation? Only the other day, we had an instance, in one of our most distinguished politicians, of a double life in politics, quite as marvellous as the physical doubleness of Tiresias—and that, too, without having so much as killed the snake that crossed his path. Mr. Calhoun, in his late letter to the National Intelligencer, expressly divides his life into two parts—the one as totally unlike the other, as woman's condition is to man's. Until he was 35 years of age, he was a thoughtless, giddy female—the creature of every impulse—carried hither and yon, as idle fancy might dictate. He repudiates all responsibility for his acts and opinions during this portion of his life. They pertain not to his present, but to his former self. Since then he has assumed a new existence. He wears the virile gown, and is a man of giant proportions. Like his Theban prototype, he is as blind as a bat to all the things of this earth, and can only descry those of the distant future.

While speaking of ancient fables, we are reminded of another, which illustrates the condition of another of our great men of the present day. The fountain in Caria, in which Hermaphroditus bathed, possessed a very peculiar virtue, and those who laved in it, ceased to be of any sex at all. Mr. Van Buren has surely had access to some such fountain as this, and thereby become what he is—a political epicene.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN APPEAL TO NORTH CAROLINA.

On the 4th of October, 1777, the battle of Germantown was fought. General Francis Nash, of North Carolina, commanded the reserve guard, which was brought into action and distinguished itself at the close of the battle in covering the American retreat and resisting the attack of General Grey. General Nash was mortally wounded, it is said, by the same shot which killed Major Witherspoon, of the New Jersey brigade. The point where this last and most severe struggle occurred is yet pointed out. General Nash was carried off the field and removed to the neighborhood of the American camp, where, in a few days, he died. General Washington, in his despatches, mentions his death with expressions of deep regret; and, on the 4th of November, 1777, Congress passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That his Excellency Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, be requested to erect a monument of the value of five hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, in honor of the memory of Brigadier General Nash, who fell in the battle of Germantown bravely contending for the independence of his country."

On the 3d of August, 1843, sixty-six years after this event, two gentlemen from Philadelphia, being in the neighborhood of the encampment held by the American army after the retreat from Germantown, and taking an active interest in such subjects, were induced to ascertain the place of interment of this gallant soldier of the Revolution. They had no difficulty in doing so. In the burial ground attached to the Methodist meeting house, about half a mile above Kulpsville, in Towemensing township, Montgomery county, there are four graves, (three in good preservation,) with plain head and foot stones, placed there by the neighbors, by whom the tradition of the place is affectionately cherished. The largest and most northwardly grave is that of General Nash; the others are those of Major White, of New Jersey, an aid of General Sullivan, Colonel Boyd, and the other is unknown. They were all officers of rank, who died of wounds received at Germantown. There are yet living more than one with whom we conversed who distinctly recollect General Nash's funeral, and are positive as to his grave.

The burial ground is entirely secluded, though quite accessible, at the distance of about twenty-four miles from Philadelphia, and a spot of as much picturesque beauty as can be found in that neighborhood.

The object of this communication is respectfully to call the attention of North Carolina to the almost forgotten burial place of her heroic son. The resolution of Congress, passed when gratitude was fresh and active, has never been acted on. And how could it more appropriately be carried into effect than through the activity and liberality of North Carolinians, to build an appropriate monument on the spot where, almost within sound of the battle where his mortal wounds were received, the soldier of the Revolution lies?

It is not believed the neighbors will consent to part with these remains. The interest they, plain German farmers of another generation, seemed to take in them, was one of the most agreeable exhibitions which our inquirers observed.

The name of the writer of this communication, one of the gentlemen who made the examination, is left with the Editors of the Intelligencer. It is hoped this appeal will not be in vain. It is made to the surviving relatives of General Nash, and if to those it fails, then to his native State.

OLD MORTALITY.

NOTE, BY THE EDITORS.

In a private letter to his brother, General Washington, speaking of the action at Germantown, observes, "Our loss in killed and wounded was about one thousand men. General Nash, of North Carolina, was wounded, and died two or three days after. Many valuable officers of ours were also wounded, and some killed. In a word, it was a bloody day. Would to Heaven I could add it had been a more fortunate one." 5 *vol. Sparks's Washington*, 103.

General Sullivan, in his letter to the President of New Hampshire, (same vol. 466) says: "We lost some valuable officers, among whom was the brave General Nash, and my two aids-de-camp, Majors Sherburne and White, whose singular bravery must ever do honor to their memories."

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROGAMEAN CORRESPONDENCE, No. 3.

The Editor of this Correspondence begs leave to suggest to the "dear, pensive public," that though it is a many-headed monster, it has by no means that sagacity that might be supposed to attend such a superfluity of *caput*-al members. I am credibly informed that it severely criticises this Correspondence, as without point or regular object, and therefore very silly; *Est-t-il possible? N'avez vous guere du jugement?*—Did you expect any thing pointed in a correspondence between two young girls? Did you suppose that they ever retained the same opinion long enough to preserve the same object in a protracted correspondence? And in such a correspondence, did you expect any thing original, any thing profound, any thing even sensible? I retort your charge of silliness, my dear public, and shall laugh at you more than ever.

These Letters did indeed pass between two young ladies, and when they came into my hands, I saw therein so much of female character revealed, that young men could ordinarily never discover until it was too late, that from a philanthropic desire to reveal the dangers which lie before them, I have published them. And this is the whole matter.

LAONE TO LINA.

Ma chere Cousine: Pardonnez moi, even though I am about to be an obstinate girl. It is the first time in my life, and you, who believe that power is so dear to woman, will surely excuse me for having my own way once. Dearest Lina, you are wrong, and so far from becoming a convert to your theory of woman's destiny, I hope to win you to adopt mine, widely opposed though it be to that which you advocate. "We have lived and loved together" too long not to feel that tender regard for each other, which is ever so much purer and stronger among women than among men, separated as they are by their rivalries and jealousies, and their interminable disputes on all the subjects of life; and it is therefore that I am unwilling that you should differ from me on so important a subject as this.

Your satire on the weakness and absurdities of male arrogance and conceit, are to the last syllable true and just; and for the crude and whimsical reveries that men dignify by the pompous title of "Metaphysics," for the whole science of the law, and all its followers, aiders, and abettors, and for the ridiculous jargon of politics, with its contemptible yet melancholy and saddening contests, I have a contempt as profound—nay, let me say a hatred as bitter—as yours can possibly be. But, *ma chere, Line*, that does not lead me to denounce those who are guiltless in these matters, and much less to adopt your theory with regard to woman's true mission on earth. Your mistake is that you consider mankind to be composed entirely of that vile herd you have so well described; and forget that there are those, uninflated by vanity and free from conceit, who have never learned to look upon woman as only the minister to man's pleasure and convenience, but esteem her as the rational companion of his life; the sweetener of his joys and the comforter of his sorrows; the presiding angel over his dear domestic retreat from the trials and cares of life; the guiding star upon the "pathway of his wandering bark." Now do not ridicule me as a love-sick maiden, bewildered by novels, as you have done once before, but answer me seriously, if you would tyrannize over such men? Say, my sweet coz, is it woman's duty to trifle with the affections of such men, and for the sake of buzzing, butterfly-like, the flattered goddess of a season, to refuse the proffered devotion of such hearts? Nay, dear Lina, satirize if you will presumption and dandyism; lure them, if you can, to kneel in admiration, and then spurn them with the contempt they deserve, thus giving a salutary lesson to your victims and a warning to their unfledged imitators; but inflict no such wound upon honest and modest merit.

They call me cold and insipid because I have ever shunned such men, and to such I would ever be as icy as the Alpine glaciers; leaving it to you, who have the courage and the wit, to foil such with their own weapons, and to teach them women are not so weak but that they can chastise impertinence as presumption. But the true destiny of woman is not to rule the realm of fashion, nor to give laws to the little Senate of the *beau monde*, but to be the happy mistress of a happy home, and to shed around her the light of joy and love. Believe me, dearest, in sharing the thoughts, sympathizing with the hopes, and soothing with your caresses the disappointments of a single noble spirit, you will achieve a truer and a nobler triumph than in bringing to your feet every coxcomb in Fayetteville, and shining as a belle of the first magnitude for three seasons together. How delightful the task to animate him whom you love when desponding, to welcome him to a bright and joyous hearth when the cold world frowns sternly without, and to rejoice with him when he wears the laurels of his well-deserved success. Such at least are the triumphs to which I aspire, and surely you agree that this is woman's true happiness on earth.

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two that are linked in one heavenly tie,
With hearts never changing and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills, and love on till they die.
And oh! if there be an elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this."

I have no taste for the triumphs of the ball-room. The applause you seek is that of these very fools and conceited simpletons you despise, and can you prefer this to the ardent love of one true-hearted, devoted soul? *Ma chere Cousine*, adieu; *Qu'il vous guarde!*

LINA TO LAONE IN REPLY.

I perceive, my dearest Laone, that I am too late in my lessons, and that you are indeed lost to us,—may you not be lost to your own true happiness! I give you up to the tender cares of matrimony, and even hope, for your sake, that I may be wrong. But, *ma belle Cousine*, I shall commit no *such faut pas* as yours, but will stick to my theories as obstinately as you cling to your own. Whenever a woman talks of the "modest merit" of a man, of his "true-hearted noble spirit," it is idle to argue with her any longer. Reason has been dethroned by the blind god, and she must be given up to "softness of heart;" and wicked as you may think it, I must say, to softness of head. But hear me in my own defence. You think that I am lowering the proper destiny of woman. I am sure that I do not, and I would fain have you believe, that even if you have chosen the better part, yet mine is not altogether bumble. *I avow myself a coquette* then, from principle. Indeed, your own sagacity has long ago taught you that nine-tenths of the women under twenty-two years of age are coquettes, so that you know I am not singular; and if I am deluded, the infatuation must be very general. Hear my defence, I repeat.

You admit that we ought to resist arrogance in men, but think that our resistance ought to be confined to those who provoke it; and plead most warmly for your "noble spirit." Now, *ma chere*, suppose I admit this, where shall I find your noble spirit? Of course —— is one by courtesy;—far be it from me to disparage him whom *la belle* Laone chooses to ennoble by making him her lord and master;—but the others are fair game, and let me glance a moment at our circle of beaux. —— is a horrid bore, and I don't know a girl in town that is not angry when she sees him approaching; *Le Magnifique* is amusing for five minutes, but after that one wishes him away; and even one of our favorites, the *Baron* is too insolent and free. *La Langue* is entirely too fond of hearing himself talk, to the exclusion of every one else; and *Monsieur L. Indifferent* too careless whether he pleases or not to be always agreeable. But I waive these objections, and frankly admit that woman's ruling passions are the love of power and the love of pleasure; and I am not different from my sex in this respect. I intend to flutter as a butterfly, if you will have it so, as long as I can, in the halls where beauty reigns supreme, and where music and the dance and flattery combine to charm us; and bind as many as I can, by my brilliant plumage and gay flutterings, forward in "the chase of hopes and tears." I will captivate every susceptible youth that I can; weave the brightest smile for every one; but to none will I bow while I can reign. When the days come that I begin to fade,—and alas, dear Laone, we fade too soon in this climate,—when I see that the sceptre is departing from my grasp, and that if I do not abdicate I must be deposed, then I will follow your example, and singling out the most eligible lover I can find, I will ever myself in a blaze of captivation, and yield myself to the captivated simpleton. I will indeed not enter into matrimony with my romantic visions of happiness, but with what will give me a much better chance for real comfort in life—with all my wits prepared for a desperate effort for the victory over my spouse; and he will be a spiritless as well as a cunning man if he conquers me. By smiles or tears, I will win him to submit to my dictation; and when I am master, I hope to be able to live resigned, if not contented, even in the obscure dullness of married life. Adieu, my dear, sweet cousin, and may you never repent your obstinacy.

LINA.

[*Note.*—"Anti-Thelu" requests us to state, inasmuch as he is willing to take the responsibility of publishing the Progamean Correspondence, and is unwilling that others should be charged with its sins, that he is not a "Limb of the Law." As we are on the subject, we will remark, that among the conjectures on the subject of the Editorship of these Letters, the "Simon Pure" has not once been guessed. We will add, for the benefit of the skeptical, that the Letters in the first No. of the Correspondence were actually written by ladies as they profess to have been, *for we saw them in manuscript.* Of the second No. we cannot speak, and we must say that we have our doubts.]—*Obs.*

Prices Under the Tariff.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor refers to the decline in the price of cotton bagging, an important article of consumption in the South, to show the beneficial effects of high duties upon prices, by bringing the domestic in competition with the foreign fabric. In 1840, the price of cotton bagging was quoted in the New Orleans papers at 26 cents per yard. It is now selling from 12 to 13 cents—a decline of 100 per cent. The quantity of this fabric used in Alabama alone, is estimated at two millions of yards, which, under the Locofoco Van Buren tariff, in 1840, would have cost the planters the round sum of $520,000
While under the present Whig Tariff, the same quantity costs 260,000

Saving under the Whig Tariff $260,000

And *this* the Locofocos complain of as oppressing the people! Here again is a fact against a theory.

The Van Burenites of Cincinnati have held a great meeting, and adopted resolutions declaring that Van Buren must be restored—and shall be; it is his right, and any opposition to his claims is treason to the Democracy.

Van never has got the vote of the Senate and the Cass committee—consisting of leading Democrats—say he never can!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECHES.—We present our readers this week with an able Speech of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Senate in 1834, opposing the reception of Gen. Jackson's Protest. The sentiments contained therein receive now, as they did at the time they were uttered, our hearty approval; and we commend its careful perusal to our readers.

We commend it to the Calhoun wing of the Democratic party, and especially those who have so high an opinion of Mr. C's consistency; (?) who believe that his opinions have undergone no change, (we mean in the last fifteen or twenty years;) and who claim for him the distinction of being the most consistent politician in the country. The question might very properly be asked, are there any such? are there any so blinded by their partialities or prejudices as to claim for him so exclusive a distinction? We answer, that we have met with some such, though we are free to confess they were not many.

But whatever our own private opinions may be in regard to Mr. C's consistency, we are bound to consider the sentiments contained in this Speech as being the same sentiments which he now entertains. We have his own authority for this; or in other words, we are informed in his late letter, that about 18 years since his "mind settled down in the views of the principles and policy of the Government" he now entertains, and to which he has "ever since adhered," and his "Speeches," &c. delivered during that period contain his "mature and settled opinions." Consequently, we may assume his opinions to be the same now as they were in 1834, and his *love* for Gen. Jackson we imagine is equally as strong. Speaking of Gen. Jackson, we are reminded of the fact, that many of those who, in 1834, were his warmest supporters,—who considered him the great personification of a statesman; one who, compared with Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, was, emphatically, "the noblest Roman of them all;" those who believed, as far as Gen. Jackson was concerned, in the maxim that "the King can do no wrong," so servile were they in their adulation of the "Old Hero;"—are now the firm friends and zealous advocates of Mr. Calhoun, and claim to be, *par excellence*, Calhoun men. The man whom they once denounced, and whom Gen. Jackson was anxious to *elevate* to the scaffold, they now wish to see elevated to the Presidency.

So too the Globe, which in those days denounced Mr. Calhoun as the 'Catiline' of the Senate, and likewise the Richmond Enquirer, (though we must do them the justice to say we do not believe Mr. Calhoun to be their first choice,) now avow their willingness to support him, if nominated by the Democratic Convention. Has then the Democratic Convention any magical power of transformation? Will its bare nomination convert the author of this eloquent Whig Speech—who says himself that his opinions have not changed since then—into a Democrat! What then is the conclusion which an honest mind must come to as the result of its investigations on this subject? Simply this: That there has been an unholy coalition between the Locofoco party proper and a deserter from the Whig ranks, for fraudulent purposes; that the South Carolina Senator, deserting his friends and associates,—who still support the same principles they once supported in common with him,—brought the aid of his great talents and whatever influence he possessed, to the protection of a party whom he had denounced; that this party, which had likewise bitterly denounced him, yet, in its hour of peril, accepted his aid and received him into its ranks as one of its leaders; and now, that the battle has been fought, and the spoils of victory are about, as they think, to be divided, a very natural quarrel has arisen about the distribution. It further follows, that the great self-styled Democratic party is radically corrupt; that in fact it has no principles; that a love of the spoils of victory is its only bond of union, and that as such, it deserved at once to be hopelessly defeated.

It is shameless impudence for men, who promise to support either Calhoun or Van Buren, to assert any claims to consistency. One might as well go into a religious council, composed indiscriminately of Christians and Mahomedans, and agree to adopt the Bible or Alcoran as his standard of faith, according as the majority decided, and yet claim to be of the same religious opinions in either event. We have the highest authority for the doctrine, that "a man cannot serve God and mammon;" and we need no other formula to solve this problem.

The great mass of the people are honest. We are Democrats enough to believe that this honesty of purpose will guide them aright in the approaching contest for the Presidency. When this dishonest juggling of the leaders of the party is brought home to their minds—when they see how miserable demagogues are making an open trade of principles and bartering away all pretensions to honesty—they will arise in their might, and burning with an honest scorn of such deeds, wheel in solid columns into the support of HENRY CLAY. They may differ with him on some points of policy; they might prefer an honest man of different views on some questions; but they will infinitely prefer him to men openly and notoriously corrupt. They know Henry Clay to be a bold and honest statesman, who never temporises, never conceals his opinions, nor ever descends to low and degrading artifice. The great charge against him is that he is too bold, too stern. But the time has not come in this Republic,—God grant it may never come,—when the people will elevate dishonesty over bold and manly worth on considerations of expediency; and in 1844 the Sage of Ashland will be called to preside over the destinies of this nation, which he has so long and so faithfully served, while final "leave of absence" from the public service will be given to the wire-worker of Kinderhook, and him who deserted his party because "its victory would not enure to his benefit."

The Trial of R. P. Dowden, charged with stealing Treasury Notes, which has been going on for several days at Washington, has been brought to a close, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The Jury, after returning the verdict, retired into the Marshal's office, and signed their names to the following paper:—

"We, the jurors who tried Mr. Dowden, do acquit him fairly, fully and honorably, and pray that the President may reinstate him in office."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We give below the official vote in seven of the Congressional Districts; the fifth and sixth were published in our last:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Graham.	Clingman.
Cherokee,	137	283
Macon,	236	194
Haywood,	131	347
Yancey,	136	267
Buncombe,	272	569
Henderson,	285	275
Rutherford,	740	565
McDowell and Burke,	403	632
Caldwell,	256	322
Cleaveland,	292	363
	2888	3817
		2888
		929 maj.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Barringer.	Craige.
Mecklenburg,	646	883
Lincoln,	523	1372
Iredell,	1279	360
Rowan,	686	584
Davie,	481	293
Cabarrus,	573	295
	4135	3787
	3787	
	348 maj.	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Mitchell.	Reid.
Rockingham,	418	975
Ashe,	347	345
Caswell,	254	943
Stokes,	920	1027
Surry,	810	773
Wilkes,	1081	121
	3830	4184
		3830
		354 maj.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Deberry.	Mendenhall.
Guilford,	486	783
Anson,	329	105
Stanly,	137	82
Richmond,	236	209
Montgomery,	176	55
Randolph,	332	194
Davidson,	346	422
	2042	1850
	1850	
	192 maj.	

One Precinct in Montgomery, which gave 21 for Deberry and 1 for Mendenhall, not officially returned.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Nash.	Daniel.
Orange,	1509	1066
Person,	216	515
Granville,	767	575
Halifax,	560	366
Warren,	98	596
Franklin,	339	526
	3489	3644
		3489
		155 maj.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Stanly.	Arrington.
Nash,	71	851
Edgecombe,	106	1512
Pitt,	654	536
Greene,	298	226
Beaufort,	936	583
Washington,	465	63
Tyrrell,	335	86
Hyde,	512	157
Craven,	528	539
Carteret,	360	250
	4265	4813
		4265
		548

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Rayner.	Moore.
Currituck,	171	431
Camden,	443	91
Pasquotank,	594	165
Perquimons,	406	154
Chowan,	249	203
Gates,	354	351
Northampton,	476	330
Hertford,	287	257
Bertie,	423	391
Martin,	316	506
	3719	2879
	2879	
	840 maj.	

THE ELECTIONS.

From *Tennessee*, the news is cheering. The Election, in this State, is the most important that has taken place since 1840,—being for Governor, Members of Congress, and State Legislature. The Legislature now elected will have to choose two U. S. Senators, which will decide the political complexion of that body. The Whigs have done nobly, electing their Governor by more than four thousand majority; a majority of eight on joint ballot in the State Legislature, and five out of eleven Members of Congress. They lost a member in the Knoxville District by division in their own ranks,—the Whig majority for Governor in that District being 676 votes.

From *Alabama*, the returns come in very slowly. Dellett (Whig) is elected in the Mobile District by a small majority, and is probably the only Whig elected to Congress from the State.

In *Indiana*, the Democrats have probably elected their Governor and a majority of the Members of Congress. The Legislature is considered doubtful.

Kentucky has elected five Whigs and five Democrats to Congress, and a Whig Legislature.

Illinois has probably gone for the Democracy as usual. The returns are too incomplete to enable us to state positively what the result is.

The Washington (N. C.) "North State Whig" gives an amusing and graphic account of the occurrences which took place in that town on the day that the Sheriffs met to compare the polls. An immense crowd of people were assembled, who moved to the Court House at 12 o'clock, which, crowded to overflowing, could hold only a small portion of the multitude. "After the polls had been compared, (we quote from the Whig,) and the usual proclamation made, Arrington rose and said, "Friends and fellow citizens, I do not appear before you to-day for the purpose of raising among you any more political excitement, of which you have already had enough. But I appear before you on this interesting occasion, to thank you for the *noble* support you have given me, who came among you a stranger, and I say I shall try to deserve the confidence you have put in me—to break no pledges I have made to you. Friends and fellow citizens, my heart is too full to express to you all I feel." Here Baldy put one hand to his eyes and the other on his bowels, and amid the titters of the crowd sat down, apparently overpowered with emotion. It is impossible for us, with only the meagre notes before us of Mr. Stanly's speech, to convey to our readers any thing more than a faint conception of it. It was inimitable—rich, beyond comparison. Never did the wheelhorses get such a currying before. The fur flew at every lick? They winced dreadfully under the operation, grinned horribly, and the sweat poured from them most profusely. But considering, no doubt, that they would feel better, individually, after the operation should be over, they submitted without any other demonstrations of resistance than the wincings and grins aforesaid."

We regret that we have not room for the remarks of Mr. Stanly, as given by the Whig.

Sumptuous Dinners were prepared by the friends of both candidates.

Citizen Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, appears disposed to doubt the strength of his party, and is evidently under considerable apprehensions lest they should be beaten in 1844. He seems to think the Whigs are actually *formidable;* and although in 1840 the old gentleman despised their weakness, and declared that he would go to sleep until after the elections, he now changes his tune, and if we may judge from the following paragraph, is determined that no opiate shall cause *him* to sleep on his post until after the campaign is over. In a late number he discourseth in this wise:—

"THE DANGER IS NOT YET OVER!"

These were the memorable words, which Edmund Pendleton addressed to the Republicans of 1801, immediately after the election of Mr. Jefferson, in all the fullness and confidence of triumph. He said the danger was not yet over, because he looked to the work they had to accomplish, to the principles they had to establish, and to the enemies they had still to encounter. We re-publish this remarkable warning to our Republican brethren, at this time, notwithstanding the many triumphs we have gained since 1840, and with the full view of the great and perilous struggle we have to encounter in 1844. Let us not lull ourselves to slumber with dazzling visions and fallacious hopes. Let us not go to sleep under the belief that we have gained the victory. We despised our enemy in 1840, and we were beaten. We did not organize in time in 1840, and we shall not be sufficiently organized in 1844, because the Convention will not assemble till the 4th Monday in May next. Let us not despise our enemy again, lest we be again defeated. Listen to "A Voice from a Friend," which is in this day's paper. That voice proceeds from a distinguished man, and from a distant State, who, though he prefers another candidate, is fully alive to all the dangers of the struggle. He demonstrates to us, that the enemy is not too weak to be despised; but that he is still formidable, maddened by his disappointment, and desperate in his exertions. Does any man doubt it? Then let him look at our tremendous struggle in Virginia in the last Spring—let him look to N. Carolina, where he has probably carried a majority of the popular vote of the State, and let him especially look to the recent Election in Tennessee, the land of Old Hickory himself, the theatre of Polk's exertions—and where, according to appearances, we are defeated in an election, which constituted the turning-point of the Senate of the U. States. Despise the strength of the Whigs! Then, indeed, may we be beaten, shamefully beaten, in the approaching struggle. We might, indeed, defy their efforts, if our own party were united to a man, in favor of one candidate. But we have both these dangers to encounter—we have to meet an enemy, strong in numbers, in talents, in wealth, in the influence of the towns and corporations, armed with tricks, dexterous in pipe-laying, and desperate in the purposes. And, in the 2d place, we have divisions to fear in our own ranks. But, fore-warned, fore-armed! Let us then keep both in view—and let us adapt out counsels and measures to the peculiarities of our situation.

A "PERPETUAL FURLOUGH."—Under this head the Army and Navy Chronicle contains some severe strictures in regard to a subject so unprecedented in our Navy. We regard the strictures as perfectly just, and therefore copy them:

From the Army and Navy Chronicle, August 3.

A "PERPETUAL FURLOUGH."

I was announced under the navy head of our last number that an officer had been placed on perpetual furlough, and removed out of the line of promotion. Such a case is unprecedented in the navy, and is in open violation of the law. As friends of the navy, as advocates of reform, as lovers of law and order, we, for one, raise our voice in opposition to this high-handed act of public wrong and private injustice. Congress has been asked time and again to give the Executive authority to put officers on half pay, and to lay them on the shelf; *a power which, if granted and judiciously exercised, would be attended with the most beneficial results to the public service*, we do not doubt. But Congress has invariably refused to delegate such power. And it is because it is against the law, because the law is trampled under foot, that we are opposed to this act. The history of the case is briefly this: The officer in question returned from the command of a vessel on a foreign station under circumstances that proved that he was not worthy of the public confidence reposed in him. He therefore had forfeited his commission; and had he been tried, the general impression is that the *court* would have sentenced him to be cashiered. But, instead of being dealt with according to law, the law was thrust aside, and the offender virtually told: "You are unworthy of trust; you have forfeited the contract between you and the Government, and are no more worthy of the honors of its confidence; but instead of allowing the law to take its course, this we will do: you are never more to do a hand's turn of duty in the navy, but your name shall be borne upon the Register, and you are to receive from the naval appropriations an annuity of $600 for life!" By what law was the naval appropriation created into a fund for charity, or who made the Navy Department a public almonry, or its head the grand almoner of the Government?

A perpetual exemption from all military duty with an annuity of $600! And for what? Because the officer proved himself unequal to the trust reposed in him. Is not this a reward to crime, an incentive to vice, a temptation to betray? It is a good bargain on the part of the officer, for we do not find that he protested against it. We see in this procedure a precedent fraught with the direst evils to the navy. We had hoped for reform to this branch of the service, but so far we see no promise of it. On the contrary, we see the laws set a defiance, *the righteous decisions of the courts martial brought to naught*, and the majesty of the martial ermine spurned, we had almost said spit upon, from *high places*.

The State of Edgecombe.—This noble and scientific State only wanted to know how many votes would be necessary to balance the lower Counties, and were determined to give them. They were about carrying the joke a little too far, however. A majority of 1210 was announced; it was thought that would not do. So at it they went again—men, women, children and negroes. A second announcement of 1327 did not place the matter beyond doubt. A third drumming up secured a majority of 1406, when a Democratic friend who has given us these statistics on the Monday following the day of election elsewhere, sent a herald to proclaim, that they had *voted enough*. He had heard from the lower Counties, and assured the Edgecombe democracy that they now might rest from their labors, for the "Conquerer" was flat on his back. Our friend thinks, however, that some parts of that State have not heard the news, and are yet voting with might and main. He thinks the full returns will present a cool majority of 1900 and upwards.

We are happy to state in addition, that, with a beautiful consistency, this enlightened State voted down the School law by an immense majority. A fiddlestick for Schoolmasters and Schools—folks are *born* democrats in the State of Edgecombe.

In Edgecombe also, a few years ago, they run out of their dominions a gentleman, whose vocation was to distribute the Bible gratuitously. They probably thought it was a *Whig book*. Hurra for the State of Edgecombe!—*Whig Clarion.*

North Carolina.—Commenting on the returns of the recent election in North Carolina, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who has always exercised, if he has not claimed, the right of supervising the proceedings of his Loco Foco brethren in that State, says:

"Upon the whole, as the signs now stand, we feel bound to state to our Democratic friends in the old North State, that they must put forth all their zeal, and unite their ranks by indissoluble harmony—or they may be routed in 1844."

"They *may* be routed in 1844!" That is *cool*, is'nt it? Why, the Enquirer does not entertain the shade of a shadow of a hope that North Carolina can be carried for either of the Loco Foco scramblers for the Presidency. He is "not *soft* enough for that operation"—he is too wide awake to the signs of the times to entertain the slightest hope of North Carolina. He knows that in Saunders' district his candidate started with an *arranged* majority of some 600 or 700, and drew up with a beggarly majority of 125; that in Daniel's district the "triggers were set" for some 700 or 800 majority, and when the trap fell it caught a poor little majority of 150. He knows too that in the teeth of one of the vilest gerrymanders that was ever used to place the majority under the control of the minority, the Whigs have carried four districts *certainly* and *probably* five out of nine, and yet he says his party *may* be routed! We could whisper in the ear of our Loco friends in Carolina to tell the Enquirer to mind his own business—that he has enough to do at home, and no aid to spare to his neighbors. He cannot unite his own ranks in any sort of "*harmony.*" He has been called a "janus-faced politician," but if he had twenty "faces," he could not face the dangers which from sources innumerable threaten him in his own camp in Virginia.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Way it was Done.—Surprised that the vote of Edgecombe should be so much larger this year, than it has been heretofore, we have compared it with the late census, and find that that County gave *more votes than it has inhabitants* above the age of 21!

North State Whig.

If Polk is defeated in Tennessee, (as seems to be generally conceded)—one of the best laid schemes of the Van Burenists is frustrated. It was arranged long since, that he was to be the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on Van Buren's ticket; and he, relying upon his powers of slang, took the field to make sure of Tennessee.

The Petersburg Republican, after regretting the probability of his defeat, has this remark, which, coming from a Calhoun paper, is significant enough:

"Mr. Polk is the Tennessee candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren."

That is, (if we read it aright,) Van and Polk can't carry Tennessee, and if the Democrats expect to succeed there, they must run other candidates.—*Richmond Whig.*

Messrs. Clay and Wise.—During the late canvass in the Accomac District, Mr. Wise made, it is said, heavy charges against Mr. Clay, because of his connection with the duel between Mr. Cilley and Mr. Graves. In order to show that this was an *after thought* of Wise, prompted by his hatred of the man whom he once loaded with fulsome eulogy, the Whig of Wednesday republishes a statement made by Wise in the National Intelligencer of March 3d 1842, which *fully exonerates Mr. Clay* from all blame in relation to that unfortunate affair. He says, "I will declare that I never accused him (Mr. Clay) to any being on earth of instigating the duel between Graves and Cilly" ******. "He, nor I, nor any man whom I know, was guilty of such a crime, or any offence like it."

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last notice of this Tribunal, the following Decisions have been made:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Duncan *v.* Duncan, from Burke, directing a new trial. Also, in State *v.* W. P. Walters, from Ashe, affirming the judgment below. Also in Hunt *v.* Saunders, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the Bill. Also in Drake *v.* Ricks, in Equity from Nash, directing an inquiry. Also in Means *v.* Hogan's Ex'rs. in Equity from Randolph, directing a reference.

By Daniel, J.—In Bryan *v.* Philpot, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore *v.* Tucker, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Graham *v.* Hamilton, from Lincoln, directing a new trial. Also, in McCraw *v.* Davis, in Equity from Surry, directing a reference. Also, in Kee *v.* Vassor, in Equity, from Northampton, directing the bill to be dismissed.

By Gaston, J. in Lillard *v.* Reynolds, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment below. Also in Wallace *v.* Cowell, from Currituck, affirming the decree. Also in State *v.* Ki[illegible] from Henderson, directing the judgment to be a[illegible]. Also, in Tyson *v.* Robeson[illegible]nson, [illegible]ng the judgment below. Also [illegible]Roy *v.* [illegible]an. [illegible] Davie, reversing the judgment below [illegible] directing a judgment for plaintiff. Also in McElroy *v.* Carter, from Davie, reversing the judgments below, and directing judgment for plaintiff. Also in Shultz *v.* Young, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

A Philadelphia lady being asked how many Days there were, answered—"There must be many, for every dog has his day."

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY,

(August 23d, 1843.

The Companies, Societies, and Citizens, will assemble on Gillespie street, South of Mumford street, where a Procession will be formed, and march to the Presbyterian Church in the following order, under the direction of Col. Mac Rae, Chief Marshal, Maj. McLean and Capt. Munn:

Fayetteville Riflemen, Capt. Bayne, as escort.
Independent Company, Maj. Cook.
Retired and superannuated Members of the same.
Other Military Companies, in order of seniority.
Civil and Military Officers in the service of the United States.
Orator, and Clergy (of all Denominations.)
Ladies.
Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Teachers and Students of the Academy and other Schools.
Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners.
Officers of the Division, Brigade, and Regiment.
Citizens and Strangers.
Military Guard.

The Procession will move at 11 A. M., by Mumford street, Maxwell street, Hay street, Liberty Point, and Bow street to the Presbyterian Church, (the Ladies will join the Procession at the Bank of Cape Fear.)

Seats in the Church will be designated to the different branches of the Procession by the Marshals and Church Committee.

The Exercises at the Church will proceed in the following order:

Prayer.
An Ode by the Choir.
Oration by E. L. Winslow, Esq.
An Ode by the Choir.
Benediction.

The Societies, Citizens, Corporations and Strangers, are respectfully invited to meet at the time and place appointed.

JOHN MAC RAE, *Chief Marshal.*

☞The retired Officers and Members of the Fayetteville Independent Company are requested to assemble at the Town Hall this morning, immediately previous to the formation of the Procession, where badges will be provided for them.

☞Dinner will be served by the Company at Camp Adam, on Hay Mount, at 3 o'clock, where invited guests are respectfully requested to attend.

☞The Ladies are respectfully requested to assemble on Person street, at the time designated in the Marshal's Arrangements, for the purpose of assuming the place assigned them in the Procession.

Wednesday Morning, August 23.

Getting a Pardon.—A convict named Green McDonald was recently pardoned by Gov. Shannon, of Ohio. The Cincinnati Sun says a fraud was practised to get him out of the penitentiary. Some time ago a petition was circulated inviting President Tyler to go to that city on a visit, to which the names of many distinguished citizens were attached. So soon as all the names were procured, the heading was taken off and a petition to Gov. Shannon for the pardon of Green McDonald put in its place. The proceeding has created much feeling.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 11th ultimo, JOSEPH GAD, Sen., aged about seventy years.

Communicated.

In Richmond county, on the 11th inst., infant son of Walter L. and Rebecca W. Terry, aged ten hours.

He took the cup of life to sip,
But bitter 'twas to drain;
He put it meekly from his lip,
And went to sleep again."

Then fare thee well, our angel child,
(But thou wert to us given.)
Thy Jesus looked and on thee smiled,—
He took thee home to Heaven.

Port of Wilmington.

No arrivals the past week.

CLEARANCES.

August 8.—Schr. Amelia for Beaufort, N. C. 9.—Brig N. F. Frothingham for Guadaloupe; Schr. Jonas Smith for New York. 10.—Brig General Marion for Sag Harbor. 12.—Brig Moxy for St. Thomas.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 23.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl.	No. 1, $7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5½ a 5¾	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3¼	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4½ a $4¾	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—There is but little produce of any kind coming to market since our last, and our streets present a very dull appearance. Flour has advanced;—superfine is now selling at 4¾. No change to notice in prices of any other produce except Bacon, which has also advanced, now worth 7 to 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 16.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 4 50 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—But little turpentine offering; last sale, on Monday, 1 77. There is scarcely any tar arriving; recent sales at 1 15.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A good deal of timber has been disposed of lately at 4½ to 5½. Quarter flooring has brought within a few days, 6¾, cash, and 7, credit. Wide boards sold at 4½; scantling at 3½; shingles, common, at 1¾.

Bacon.—Market very quiet; no sales to report.

Corn.—None afloat; selling from store at 50 to 60 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—August 15.

Bacon 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 25 a 27½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

[illegible]ew York, the Cotton Market continues ac[illegible]ve. [illegible]lands 5½ to 8 cts. N. C. Wheat 96 cts.

[illegible]arleston, Cotton 4 to 7 and 7½ cts.; market

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

[illegible]UT the 10th instant, a large, fine looking [illegible] Tan Hound Dog, called PICTON. [illegible]ill be thankful to learn where he is, [illegible]liberally for returning him.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

[illegible]21, 1843. 68-2w

TO PHYSICIANS.

TARTAR EMETIC, Quinine, English Calomel, Iodine, Sulph. Morphine, Veratrine, Ol. Croton, Strychnine, Opium, Hydriod Potash, Ipecac, Jalap, Rhei, assorted Vials, Sarsaparilla Root, Evans's Lancets, &c. &c., together with a complete assortment of Medicines, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, as Medicinal Syrups and Tinctures, Emp. Lytta, Blue Pill Mass, Dover's Powder, &c. &c.

For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Nov. 22. 68-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife REBECCA on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting; she having, without any just cause, deserted my bed and board. And I do further caution all persons, who may harbor the said Rebecca Mask, or give her employment, that I shall enforce my rights as a husband against them.

WILLIAM D. MASK.

Montgomery County, Aug. 18, 1843. 68-6w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

40,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 47, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 9, 1843.

Fifteen Drawn Numbers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 do	10,000	1 do	1,700
1 do	5,000	1 do	1,600
1 do	3,255	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	2,200	10 do	500
1 do	2,000	10 do	300
1 do	1,900	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 48, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 16, 1843.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000	6 Prizes of	$1,500
1 do	10,000	100 do	1,000
1 do	5,000	110 do	300
1 do	2,367	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

GRAND SCHEME!

50,000 Dollars!! 25,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 49, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prize of	$2,425
1 do	25,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	15,000	100 do	500
1 do	10,000	63 do	400
1 do	5,000	63 do	200
1 do	3,000	63 do	150
	&c.	&c.	&c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $15. Halves $7 50. Quarters $3 75. Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $200 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 25 eighth do 25 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 50 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 30, 1843.

Fourteen Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,997
1 do	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 do	5,000	30 do	1,000
1 do	3,500	50 do	250
1 do	3,000	75 do	200
1 do	2,500	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

☞For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

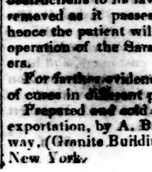
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

August 19, 1843. 68-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



The largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscribers, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as $20 to $25 each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

July 29, 1843. 66-1mi

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA. This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purpose for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For further evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,
And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 21, 1841. 72tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms Reduced to $1 25 per day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & Co. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 39-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do. do Laguira ditto,
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

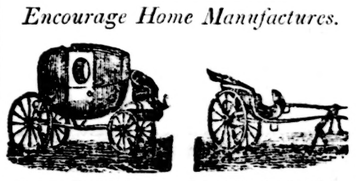
THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
May 16, 1843. 51tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozeng

Are a specific for the relief of nervous headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy and debility, either from previous disease or living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritation of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of [illegible] ache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

☞ Opedeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Cinnamon, Laudanum, Paregoric, &c. &c., for sale by the gross or dozen, at as low prices as they can be obtained from New York, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1843. 66tf

ON Friday 1st day of September next, the undersigned, as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will sell at his Warehouse on Hillsborough street, a quantity of Hadlock's Syrup and Powders. Terms, 6 months credit. Good security will be required.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1843. 66-3w

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
June 27, 1843. 60-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

25,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 45, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 26th of August, 1843.

13 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 22 Tickets.

CAPITALS.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,750, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 15 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 whole Tickets $100 00
Ditto 22 half ditto 50 00
Ditto 22 quarter ditto 25 00

☞ For Tickets and [illegible] or Certificates of Packages [illegible] the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1843. 64-id-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

1500 SACKS SALT.
2500 bushels Alum do.
200 bags Rio and Java Coffee.
10 hhds. Molasses.
25 hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars.
200 kegs Nails.
15 tons Iron.
15 boxes Axes.
10 qr. casks Wine.
1 pipe superior French Brandy.
5 baskets Champaigne.
125 ps. Cotton Bagging, from 6 to 25 cts. per yard.
75 coils Rope.
125 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.
2000 lbs. Copperas.
1000 " Salts.
200 " Indigo.
500 " Madder.
150 boxes Tallow and Sperm Candles.
30 doz. Hats, of the latest style.
125 reams Wrapping Paper.
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
100 bags Shot.
5 crates Crockery.
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.
15 boxes Teas.
40 bbls. Old Peach Brandy.

Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Nutmegs, Wagon Boxes, Steel of all kinds, a small lot of Dry Goods, &c. &c.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
August 8, 1843. 66-3w

P. S. Goods for the back country will be forwarded at low rates.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to make different arrangements in his business, offers for sale the following Property, viz:—

A first rate Saw and Grist Mill, situated near the Waccamaw River, on a never failing stream of water. The Mills have just been built, and all other buildings nearly new and convenient. Also, adjoining the above Mills there is between two and three thousand acres of Land, heavy timbered with Juniper and Pine, well calculated for Tar, Turpentine, or Tun Timber. Also, about seven hundred acres near Lumber River, heavy timbered with Pine, within a convenient distance of said River.—Also, about one thousand acres, lying near Whiteville, mostly heavy timbered, suitable for several small plantations. Also, I would sell the Plantation whereon I now reside, three and a half miles from Whiteville, containing about seven hundred acres, a great part of which is heavy timbered with Pine, White Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Maple and Cypress. Together with a good Orchard of various kinds of fruit, a great part of which has been procured with great trouble and expense. The buildings are nearly all new and comfortable, and the water the best the country affords. I will sell the above on accommodating terms, or exchange for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine soon, or they may lose a bargain.

CHESTER ROCKWELL.
Columbus County, July 31, 1843. 66-3w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., upwards of 1100 pages, with a handsome portrait, price $1.

No. 10 Alison's Europe, 25 cents.
Nos. 5 and 6 Brande's Encyclopedia, 25 cents.
The False Heir, by James, 12½ cents.
The Lost Ship, a Tale founded on the loss of the Steamer President, 25 cents.
The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer, 12½ cents.
A Voice from the Vintage, a Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis.
Family Secrets, another Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis, 40 cents.
Hector O'Halloran and his man Mark Anthony O'Toole, 50 cents.
The Days of Queen Mary, 25 cents.
The New Purchase, or 7½ years in the Far West, $1 50.
Stephens's Yucatan, $5 00.

Received by
E. J. HALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

EXTRACT and Syrup SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to "Sands'," or any other kind ever manufactured, and for sale at one-half the price by S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Tooth Brushes, Cologne Water, Seidlitz Powders, and a choice assortment of Family Medicines, always on hand.
August 2, 1843. 65tf

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Company on this day, the Superintendent exhibited sundry accounts for use of Water up to January 1, 1843, which he had been unable to collect. Whereupon, he was directed to place every such account, which shall remain unpaid on the 1st of September next, in the hands of an officer for collection.

This order will be rigidly enforced.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Sup't.
July 12, 1843. 63tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.
New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 21, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$200 REWARD!!!

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries, who set fire to the Warehouse in the rear of their Stores on Friday night last.

D. A. RAY.
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.
ELIJAH FULLER.
NOTT & BRIGGS.
DUNCAN McLAURIN.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
E. J. HALE.
August 7, 1843. 66-3w

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

SEIDLITZ POWDERS,

Warranted equal to the best imported,

FOR sale at 35 cents *per box*, and in proportion by the gross or dozen, by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Apothecary.
July 25, 1843. 64tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are $[illegible]

For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, 125 00

$[illegible] 00

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposite all their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY.
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 14, 1843. 63-10

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fever and Ague Patients!

BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the only true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Impostors on all sides, and in every way possible that can just save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.

June 24, 1843. 62-tf10

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.